(XLIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2070.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1786.

MADRID, *March* 24.

A NEPHEW of the emperor of Morocco is arrived at Carthagena with a ſuite of one hundred Moors; he is ſaid to be expected here, where he will ſpend ſome weeks at the expence of the court. The greateſt activity is uſing at Carthagena to fit out a numerous fleet of men of war, which will ſoon ſail for the Straits, without the object of its deſtination being at all known.

LEGHORN, *May* 26.

The laſt letters from Peterſburgh mention the approaching departure of a fleet from the port of Revel, compoſed of ſixteen ſhips of the line, three of 90 guns, nine of 74, and four of 64, with eight frigates of from 44 to 28 guns; it is ſaid that it will be commanded by the Greek admirals Bariſoff and Suchorin, and that it is deſtined to the Mediterranean.

UTRECHT, *June* 24.

The city of Amſterdam has again declared for the reſtoration of the command of the Hague to the ſtadtholder, which was carried by a majority of ſeven voices. The ſame city has alſo, it is ſaid, reſolved to aboliſh the free corps and volunteers, and to repreſs the licence of ſome gazettes and other periodical papers. Theſe propoſals were preſented in the aſſembly of the States; but the city of Dordrecht declared they would not conſent to the reſtitution of the command of the Hague to the ſtadtholder, and that they would in that reſpect keep to the reſolves of the ſtates of the 5th of November 1785.

LONDON, *June* 19.

A letter from Londonderry brings advice, that the Mercury, captain M'Pherſon, is arrived there from Liſbon in a remarkable ſhort period of time: the captain brings word, that the queen had iſſued out a freſh edict, forbidding all perſons to carry Portugal coin out of that kingdom; to prevent which, every ſhip is to be ſearched before they ſail out of the harbour. He ſays that this order was iſſued out on account of ſome cheſts of gold being put on board a French ſhip, bound for Bourdeaux, which is detained till an order is obtained from the queen for her ſailing.

A merchant of this city has imparted to the miniſter the contents of a letter received from Algiers, which purporteth, under the date April 21, that no privateer had yet left that port; but that ſeveral were preparing to ſail on the 1ſt of May. That Mr. Landrezet, the Portugueſe envoy, was then at Algiers, but that the populace were ſo loud in their murmurs and complaints againſt the bey, for keeping them off ſo long from the only profitable trade they knew of, that it was more than probable that ſuch conditions would be detailed to Portugal as might prove too hard for that crown to ſubmit to; and that in conſequence thereof Mr. Landrezet would return without being able to fulfil the object of his miſſion.

*July* 6. Letters received by Saturday's Dutch and Flanders mails, bring information that great diſſentions are now prevailing between the Porte and the republic of Venice; the former has not only refuſed all kind of reparation for the miſchief done by the pacha of Scutari, but ſent to that officer a full and free pardon for all paſt offences—a favour he owes to the friendſhip of the captain-pacha, and the latter's unbounded influence in the divan.

We juſt hear from Algiers, that a fleet of Malteſe armed veſſels have caſt anchor in the bay of that port, and hoiſted the flag of their nation. The dey ſent to know their intention. Their anſwer was, that they came to demand the reſtitution of three ſlaves. Upon this the dey ordered his artillery to be immediately tranſported to the Lantern, and in the evening ſome bombs were thrown among the Malteſe; but the bad quality of the powder prevented its having any effect. The Malteſe fleet then drew up on the ſide of Point, and giving a general challenge to the ſhips in the harbour of Algiers, retreated with triumph.

It is a very queſtionable point, whether or not we ought to ſeek for any extenſion of our mercantile tranſactions with the Thirteen States of America. If we can find ſuch markets for our goods in other countries, as we have now good reaſon to believe we ſhall find, we will have no occaſion for any dealings with the United States in any thing regarding our export trade; and as imports—either into Britain or the Weſt India iſlands, we are likely ſoon to be very fully and adequately ſupplied by our remaining American colonies—to which government have given, and very wiſely continues to give, every poſſible encouragement. There is one fact reſpecting the Thirteen States, which their agents here are very anxious to miſrepreſent, namely, that ſince they became free, their payments have come very tardily, and, ſometimes not at all.

*Extract of a letter from Dublin, June* 23.

"The intelligence received from every quarter of the kingdom is couched in a ſtyle of thankſgiving for the general appearance of plenty, which amply promiſes to reward the cares of the huſbandmen. The inhabitants of the north, in addition to their favourable harveſt proſpects, have been uncommonly fortunate in their flaxſeed plantations, and the ſeed imported from America has this year greatly exceeded the produce of what has been purchaſed from the Dutch. This circumſtance is the more agreeable, as the Americans take manufactures, while the Dutch accept of nothing but the ready ſpecie."

*July* 7. The commercial treaty between Great-Britain and France is in a fair train of being happily completed, Mr. Eden having by indefatigable application, removed ſeveral difficulties which were thought to have rendered ſuch a meaſure impracticable, but which, will in all probability now turn out to the mutual advantage of both countries, and it is to be hoped, that by ſuch a free commercial intercourſe, thoſe habitual prejudices on both ſides will be removed, which are ſo diſgraceful to the age.

It is daily more and more apparent that the affairs between the two imperial courts and the Porte become ſerious. In fact, it is ſaid, that the Auſtrian nuncio has received orders officially to acquaint the reis effendi, that the emperor has given orders to aſſemble an army of 50,000 men in Sclavonia, deſtined to take poſſeſſion of the country in conteſt, as ſoon as his majeſty arrives in thoſe parts, if the Porte do not determine to agree to the propoſed plan of marking out the limits, and that this will be done without any farther formalities, or without any hopes of change in the determination of the emperor. Mr. Bulgakow, the Ruſſian miniſter, has formally ſupported the above declaration, adding, "That his ſovereign, in default of a categorical and ſatisfactory anſwer on the part of the divan, will be obliged to fulfil the engagements ſhe has entered into with the emperor her ally, and to ſupport him with all her forces." The ſame miniſter took the above opportunity to give notice, that the empreſs was reſolved to drive the rebellious Tartars from the Cuban and the neighbouring parts, and to take poſſeſſion of their countries, if the Porte make any difficulty of obliging thoſe people from moleſting the Georgians and the inhabitants of the other parts under the Ruſſian dominions in the neighbourhood of Mount Caucaſus.

It is ſaid to be in contemplation, with the approbation of his grace of Canterbury, to reviſe the whole body of the eccleſiaſtical laws, and expunge thoſe incongruities which ſtill diſfigure the reformation of this country, and are totally repugnant to the principles of our free conſtitution. The well-earned applauſe to which the truly liberal ſpirit of this illuſtrious prelate entitles him, will not be confined to his cotemporaries—his name will be revered by poſterity.

Mr. Temple, our miniſter in North-America, will have abundant matter for his diſpatches to adminiſtration; to whom there will doubtleſs be very ſtrong repreſentations alſo made by the merchants intereſted in the commerce of America.

It accounts from Holland may be credited, there is a ſudden change in the politics of their high mightineſſes, who ſeem not ſo violently diſpoſed to follow the lead of the French miniſtry, as they were ſome time ago; hence the alteration of conduct towards the ſtadtholder, and the pacific turn that things are taking at the Hague.

Britannia has ſent out from her boſom three more of her royal ſons, which makes ſix in all, for education in Germany; that is, to be Germanized completely. We do not find that any German ſeminary or other mode of education abroad is yet found out for the royal young ladies.

It is rumoured at Paris, that the French cabinet has propoſed to the Engliſh miniſter a plan for the partition of India, as the ground of a permanent alliance between the two nations. This is intended to be at the expence of the Dutch; and France ſuppoſes England will accede to the propoſal from a reſentment of the conduct of Holland in the late war. The Dutch departed from their uſual caution and prudence in renouncing the friendſhip of England. They interpoſed in a quarrel, when every intelligent European perceived that the diſcontented colonies muſt neceſſarily be independent; and when it muſt be evident, that every advantage of the American trade muſt ſoon be acquired by the more induſtrious nations, without the diſcredit of unneighbourly interference, or the riſque and charge of actual hoſtilities.

A general opinion prevailed throughout the kingdom of Spain, of a matrimonial connexion taking place between one of the ſons of the king of Spain, and one of our female princeſſes, upon the terms of mutual indulgence as to religion.—The people in general entertained the ſubject with a degree of wiſhful pleaſure.

Notwithſtanding all the placards or proclamations to the contrary, the people at the Hague continue to be very riotous, and wear openly the Orange favours in their hats. The populace is outrageous, and ſeems to ſlight the authority of the ſtates. The wellwiſhers to the ſtadtholder are not pleaſed at this conduct, as they are apprehenſive leſt this over-zeal in the multitude, by exciting the reſentment of the ſtates of Holland, ſhould greatly hurt the cauſe of his moſt ſerene highneſs.

NEW-YORK, *September* 1.

*From a Pittſburgh paper dated the* 12*th ult.*

We are requeſted to inform the public, that the Moravian Indians, who formerly reſided on Muſkinghum, have returned from their captivity as far back as Gihawaga, where they are now encamped, and purpoſe to return to their former abode in the fall. The great diſtreſſes theſe people have undergone, was occaſioned by their attachment to the cauſe of America; it is therefore hoped that they will receive every aſſiſtance from the inhabitants of this country.

The following ſpeech was received in this town from the Indian chief, Cornplanter, addreſſed to general Butler, dated at Venango, Auguſt 5, 1786, which is couched in the following manner:

I HAVE been at New-York at the treaty, and have returned to this place; you told me that I ſhould make peace with the back Indians, for which I ſhall do all in my power, it has now been ſeventeen days ſince I held a council at Buffalo Creek, with the Shawaneſe, Wyandots, Munſees, Delaware, Cherokees, and Chippawas, but as they requeſted another council might be held when the leaves get red on the trees at the Shawaneſe towns, when they would let us know their minds; if they are not peaceable, we, the ſix nations will endeavour to make them ſo. The treaty at the Shawaneſe towns will be held in two weeks from this date. I have now been all round, and am quite tired; I was uſed very well, and have done all in my power to make peace.

While the treaty was holding a captain John Brant, an Indian, came from England, and told us that the Engliſh had made a peace with America, and if the Indians were not peaceable they muſt put up with the conſequence.

CORNPLANTER.

By late intelligence from Kentucky we are informed, that the Indians continue their practice of plundering the inhabitants; that about the middle of May laſt they came into the neighbourhood of Stroud's, and ſtole a number of horſes, but being purſued by a party, under the command of captain M'Entire, three of the Indians and a white woman were killed, and the horſes retaken, together with the Indian baggage, arms and ammunition: that in a very ſhort time after the Indians killed and ſcalped a white woman, who lived near a place called Crab-Orchards.

ANNAPOLIS, *September* 14.

Several gentlemen, members of the propoſed commercial convention, are arrived in this city.

The following perſons are choſen electors of the ſenate for the ſeveral counties, viz.

St. Mary's county, George Plater and Edmund Plowden, Eſquires.

Kent county, Richard Miller and Robert Maxwell, Eſquires.

Anne-Arundel county, John Hall and Samuel Chaſe, Eſquires.

Calvert county, Joſeph Wilkinſon and Walter Smith, Eſquires.

Charles county, John Courts Jones and Zephaniah Turner, Eſquires.

Baltimore county, Captain Charles Ridgely and John Egar Howard, Eſquires.

Talbot county, Matthew Tilghman and Edward Lloyd Eſquires.

Somerſet county, John Stewart and William Adams, Eſquires.

Dorcheſter county, James Shaw and Nicholas Hammond, Eſquires.

Cæcil county, William Matthews and Joſeph Baxter, Eſquires.

Prince-George's county, Walter Bowie and Fielder Bowie, Eſquires.

Annapolis, James Brice, Eſquire.

Queen-Anne's county, John Seney and Joſhua Seney, Eſquires.

Worceſter county, Joſeph Daſhiell and John Done, Eſquires.

Frederick county, Thomas Johnſon and Thomas Sim Lee, Eſquires.

Harford county, Benjamin Bradford Norris and John Love, Eſquires.

Caroline county, William Richardſon and Henry Dickinſon, Eſquires.

Baltimore-town, Richard Ridgely, Eſquire.

Waſhington county, Moſes Rawlings and Henry Schnebely, Eſquires.

Montgomery county, Lawrence Oneale and Edward Burgeſs, Eſquires.

## The ADDRESS of the Corporation To SAMUEL CHASE, Eſq; recorder of the city of Annapolis.

SIR,

THE mayor, aldermen, and common councilmen of the city of Annapolis, impreſſed with a due ſenſe of the ſervices rendered to this corporation by you in the capacity of recorder thereof, do take this occaſion to aſſure you of their entire approbation of your conduct in the performance of the duties of that truſt, and to acknowledge your ready exertions at all times to promote the intereſt and welfare of this city. They ſincerely regret the occaſion of this addreſs, as your removal from the city of Annapolis will deprive this body of a faithful and able officer, and the city of a valuable citizen. You have their warmeſt wiſhes for your happineſs and welfare.

In behalf of the corporation,
ROBERT COUDEN, mayor.

Annapolis, September 7, 1786.

SIR,

THE addreſs of the mayor, aldermen, and common council-men of this city, preſented me this day, affords me great pleaſure, as I flatter myſelf they ſpeak the genuine ſentiments of the citizens. As recorder of the city duty and inclination urged me to enforce a due obedience to the bye laws, and aſſiſt in the framing ordinances for the regulating the police of the city. In the diſcharge of this duty, I ever received the ready aſſiſtance of my brethren on the bench, and of the other members of the corporation, and but a ſmall portion of merit is due to me. My abilities have been much over-rated by the corporation. I only wiſh they had been equal to my inclination to ſerve them.

As one of the delegates of Annapolis my feeble powers were exerted on all occaſions to promote the intereſt and welfare of the city, and ſupported by my colleague, my endeavours were in ſome inſtances crowned with ſucceſs. I feel myſelf amply rewarded by the approbation of the body over whom you have the honour to preſide. There can be nothing more agreeable to a public character, than to receive the public approbation of his conduct from thoſe who ſpeak the collected and unbiaſſed ſenſe of his conſtituents, and it is the only reward a free and virtuous people can beſtow, and the only one an honeſt repreſentative can expect.

Be pleaſed to preſent the corporation my warmeſt wiſhes for their proſperity, and I ſincerely hope that the city of Annapolis may be for ever diſtinguiſhed for the harmony and friendſhip, the benevolence and patriotiſm of its citizens.

I have the honour to be,
With great reſpect,
Your moſt obedient ſervant.
SAMUEL CHASE.

To the worſhipful Robert Couden, Eſq; mayor of the city of Annapolis.

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## To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

" Yet let me flap this bug with gilded wings,
" This painted child of dirt, that *ſmiles* and *ſtings*—
" A laſh like mine no honeſt man ſhall dread,
" But every *babbling blockhead* in his ſtead —

ONCE more I am compelled to contend with aſſuming ignorance, empty ſelf-conceit, and incorrigible ſtupidity. With great reluctance I appear again before the public, to anſwer the Citizen's very groundleſs and unprovoked attack, originating from weakneſs, wantonneſs, or malevolence.—The *Delegate* is known, and has an eſtabliſhed character to ſupport; the *Citizen* is an anonymous ſcribbler, who has no reputation to loſe.—This tool of party and faction, has attempted to calumniate the public character of *the Delegate*, which has invariably ſtood firm againſt the united efforts of malice and abilities, for more than twenty years. This writer, after having violated the truth, and unneceſſarily attacked the integrity of a man, at leaſt his equal in every reſpect, when his folly is expoſed, cries out, that the *Delegate* wants politeneſs, uſes coarſe epithets, with ungenerous invective, and ſpeaks in a language improper for a gentleman.—The *Citizen* is the wanton *aggreſſor*, who arraigns the probity, and honour of the *Delegate*, and endeavours to prove him particularly as unworthy of your confidence; this he does without any provocation to gratify his ſpleen and reſentment.—The *Delegate*, in his anſwer, only refuted and expoſed the reaſons or arguments of the *Citizen*, and laughed at his vanity, folly and ignorance.—The reply of the Citizen is a declamatory effuſion of indigeſted ideas, in which he repeats, that the *Delegate* ought not to be intruſted by you, as an elector of the ſenate.—A plain narrative of a few facts will prove, that the *Citizen* is the *aggreſſor*, and has been guilty of an unneceſſary and illiberal attack on the *Delegate*.—At the laſt appointment of electors, the *Delegate* was choſen by Anne-Arundel county,—and he propoſed the gentleman, who was then elected for the city.—There can be no doubt, but that the Delegate, *at that time*, could have been appointed for the city, had he thought proper.—Nothing had occurred to induce him (or any one) to believe, that Anne Arundel county had withdrawn their confidence from him, and therefore it was reaſonably to be expected, that, if he inclined to be an elector, he would again accept the appointment from the *county*.—*Poſſibly* the Delegate might have been elected by the citizens, had he ſolicited their votes.—A few weeks before the election he was informed, that a gentleman, to whom the city is greatly indebted, and againſt whom the Delegate and his friends had no objection, had been applied to, and conſented to accept the truſt; but he was deſerted, and another preferred, without any ſatisfactory reaſon.—The Delegate never intended to be the elector for the city, and had not, directly or indirectly, either in perſon or by his friends, before or ſince the Citizen's publication, ſolicited a ſingle vote.—To lay a foundation for a *perſonal* attack on the *Delegate*, it was *poſitively* aſſerted by the *Citizen*, in his firſt addreſs, " That the *Delegate* ſolicited you to appoint him your elector of the ſenate."—It was neceſſary for *the Citizen* to make this allegation, or the man muſt be blind indeed, who could not ſee, that the attack on *the Delegate* was unneceſſary and wanton; if the aſſertion was falſe, the attack might with equal propriety have been made againſt any other perſon who was eligible for the city.—Is the aſſertion true or falſe? Every man in the city muſt know it to be falſe.—As the truth of this allegation only could *excuſe* the Citizen for his publication, the Delegate charged him with wilful breach of veracity, to which he replies, " that is not the language of a gentleman "—Every one knows, that a *gentleman* will not deſcend ſo low, as knowingly to publiſh an untruth.—*The Delegate* did not know of any eſtabliſhed mode of expreſſion in which gentlemen are to contradict a falſehood, advanced againſt them by a ſcribbler in the news-papers, as the groundwork of a virulent and libellous publication.—The truth or falſity of the aſſertion is very material, becauſe if true, the Citizen might be juſtified in offering his reaſons, why the Delegate was an improper perſon to be an elector, but if erroneous, he cannot be excuſed by any man, as the public conduct or opinions of the Delegate reſpecting political queſtions or characters was wholly immaterial to you, and not ſubject to your examination or deciſion.—Reports, unfounded in truth, are too often induſtriouſly circulated to ſerve intereſted or party purpoſes, therefore the Citizen can only blame his own folly for raſhly giving credit to them—mankind too often perſuade themſelves implicitly to believe, what they moſt wiſh or fear.—*The Citizen* finding, that he had poſitively aſſerted a fact to be true, the falſity of which he might readily have diſcovered, had he uſed proper caution, ſtill attempts to juſtify his publication, becauſe *the Delegate*, in his anſwer, ſaid, " if requeſted to repreſent Anne-Arundel county, or the city, he would not refuſe." How can this declaration, *ſubſequent to the Citizen's addreſs*, poſſibly excuſe him? The Delegate could not, with any propriety, accept the appointment from the city, if offered to him, before he had declined to repreſent the county, or the county had expreſſed their opinion in favour of ſome other perſon; neither event had happened, and the truth is, that the Delegate had not the moſt diſtant thought of being the elector for the city, which aſſertion is confirmed by the uniform conduct of *the Delegate* and that of all his friends and connexions in the city—thus the report (if any ſuch was circulated) and the ſilly conjectures of *the Citizen* are falſified.—If any gentleman had been propoſed for the city, the Delegate would not have permitted himſelf to have been put in *oppoſition*, as he intended to purſue the ſame conduct, as at the laſt appointment of electors, and no perſon being talked of, he requeſted his colleague to offer himſelf, which he declined, and ſoon after informed the Delegate of the application to the gentleman before mentioned.—*The Delegate* had determined to remove to Baltimore in a very little time, and wiſhed and expected to depart with the warmeſt ſentiments of friendſhip and affection from the city, to which he was attached from a variety of cauſes, and which he was compelled to leave with regret—on his part he moſt ardently wiſhed carefully to avoid differences with any of the citizens, well knowing that " bulls aim their horns and *aſſes* lift their heels."—Above all things *the Delegate* deteſts controverſies in the public papers; he never yet was the aggreſſor, but has ſometimes been reluctantly compelled to defend himſelf from falſe and malicious accuſations—the preſent one with *the Citizen* is extremely diſagreeable to him; but, being forced into it, the Delegate will reſolutely continue to defend himſelf, and bid defiance to his adverſary and all his aſſiſtants; he will not be deterred by the obſervation that " there's nothing *blackens* like the *ink* of *fools*."

*The Delegate* conſidered *the Citizen's addreſs* as an unneceſſary and wanton attack, not only on his *public* conduct and opinions, but on his *private* integrity and honour.—The Citizen, in his reply, declares, " that no part of his addreſs can be *tortured* into an attack of the *Delegate's* honour and integrity; and that much injuſtice was done him by the Delegate's ſuppoſing, he intended to ſtab his integrity, the addreſs being aimed at him in the character of a public man."—If any man of common ſenſe, who reads the addreſs, can be of this opinion, the Delegate will admit, that he has been too haſty, and defended his reputation, before it was attempted to be injured.—One of the avowed and principal objects of *the Citizen* in his addreſs (and in his reply) was to ſatisfy the Annapolitans, that the Delegate was an improper perſon to be intruſted by them as an elector of the ſenate; ſeveral reaſons are aſſigned in his addreſs; another is added in his reply in ſupport of his opinion.

If *the Citizen* did not mean, both in his addreſs and reply, to arraign the integrity and honour of *the Delegate*, and to maintain, that if appointed an elector of the ſenate, he would be governed by baſe and unworthy motives, although under the ſolemn obligation of an oath, he certainly did not underſtand the neceſſary conſequences flowing from the appointment of *the Delegate* to that important truſt; he denies ſuch an intention, and yet ſuch muſt be the caſe, or elſe he poſſeſſes the greateſt vacancy of intellect.—A little attention to his objections, will convince every diſpaſſionate perſon, that the Delegate was juſtifiable in conſidering the addreſs as an attack on his integrity and honour—the Citizen contends, " that a member of the houſe of delegates ought not to be an elector of the ſenate, becauſe he may imperceptibly, through the infirmity of human nature, be ſwayed by his prejudices againſt former members of the ſenate."—This objection equally applies to every perſon who has been a delegate, and the nature of mankind in general is only blameable for its frailties and imperfections, and no *peculiar* depravity of heart is attributed to the Delegate; he did not conſider this dry and trite objection as wounding his reputation, and therefore took no notice of it—*The Citizen's* other objections are, that *the Delegate* differs with the Annapolitans on certain political queſts—" 1. As to an emiſſion of paper money;—2. As to the payment by the ſtate, of the depreciated paper money carried into the treaſury, *agreeably to law*, by debtors of Britiſh ſubjects, and ſtipulated by the treaty to be paid in ſpecie;—3. As to the revival of the office of intendant;—4. As to the re-election of particular members of the late ſenate."—*The Delegate* does not credit the aſſertion of *the Citizen*, that a difference of opinion ever exiſted on theſe ſubjects.—The petition, ſigned by a number of citizens, and preſented laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, againſt an emiſſion of money, *on any ſyſtem whatever*, is in the memory of *the Delegate*, and *the Citizen* might have recollected its being obtained by the influence of a few importing merchants, that it was ſigned by leſs than one half of the citizens, gave great offence to the houſe of delegates, and he might have added, that the ſenſe of the city has never ſince been collected on the ſubject.—*The Delegate* has ſolid grounds to believe, that a conſiderable majority of the citizens are in favour of an emiſſion.—As to the exoneration of Britiſh debtors, and the revival of the office of intendant, *the Delegate* is convinced, that the citizens never expreſſed any opinion on theſe ſubjects; very few are capable of forming any judgment about them, and *the Citizen* has very prudently declined entering into any train of reaſoning to ſhew, that *the Delegate* is miſtaken in his opinion.—Indeed, if the Citizen's line of underſtanding is to be meaſured by what he has already diſcovered, theſe matters are infinitely above his comprehenſion.—As to re-electing *one* or more particular members of the ſenate, *the Delegate* cannot believe the Citizen's aſſertion, that the Annapolitans conſider the *public good* concerned in their re-appointment, but begs leave to conſider and pronounce it a very impudent one.—That the gentlemen alluded to, were oppoſed to an emiſſion, and the continuance of the intendant's office, is readily admitted; but it does not follow, that the *public good* is involved in preventing an emiſſion, or aboliſhing the office of intendant.—*The Delegate* never heard of any meritorious ſervices rendered the city by either of the gentlemen; he may admit, that ſome of the citizens, who are importing merchants, their connexions, and a few monied men, are very deſirous, that gentlemen ſhould be in the ſenate, who will oppoſe an emiſſion at all events, and upon any plan whatever; but he cannot believe, this reaſon has any influence with the far greater part of the city.—Some of the citizens may be oppoſed to the intendant's office, but few of them object to the gentleman who lately filled it.—It is an inſult to aſſert, that aboliſhing the office, or diſplacing the officer, is an object with the city.—*The Delegate* will not be drawn by *the Citizen* into any controverſy with either of the gentlemen, to whom he alluded; with one he wiſhes to avoid all difference; with the other all public controverſy has for ſome time ceaſed, and *the Delegate* diſdains contending with a *partiſan*, when the *principal* declines to commence hoſtilities.—The Delegate may think one or both of the gentlemen improper for the ſenate, but he would be aſhamed to aſſign as a reaſon, their difference of opinion with him on certain political queſtions.—*The Delegate* thinks, that the *whole* character and conduct of a perſon, propoſed as a ſenator, is to be conſidered and weighed, not his opinion on particular ſubjects, and he ap-

peals to a long political life to prove, that political differences have never yet influenced his public conduct.—

Even admitting the ſentiments of the citizens to be oppoſed to thoſe of *the Delegate* on theſe ſubjects, it is clear, that ſuch difference in opinion is no ſubſtantial objection to *the Delegate's* being an elector of the ſenate, unleſs it follows, that as an elector he would not chooſe as a ſenator any one who thinks not with him on theſe ſubjects—any man, entertaining ſuch an opinion, muſt think *the Delegate* an abandoned, perjured wretch, and the man who ſuggeſts the idea, attempts to induce this belief, or his objections are nonſenſical and ridiculous.—*The Citizen* has made the attempt, and therefore, notwithſtanding his profeſſion to the contrary, he has impeached the *integrity* of *the Delegate* —The abſurdity of the Citizen's reaſoning being expoſed, and *the Delegate* having declared, "that it is a wicked and deteſted principle to vote for or againſt any man, becauſe he is for or againſt any political queſtion, unleſs *ſuch queſtion involves the happineſs of the ſtate*", *The Citizen* is reduced to the neceſſity of declaring, "that he was *always ſatisfied* that the *Delegate* would conſider the happineſs of the ſtate involved in one or the other of the political queſtions above mentioned, and juſtify his conſcience in excluding certain members from the ſenate, who oppoſe him on thoſe queſtions," and he ſhrewdly remarked, "that the Delegate did not diſcloſe, whether he thought any of theſe queſtions of ſuch ſerious conſequence as to involve the happineſs of the ſtate, and conſequently, by his own reaſoning, juſtify him in voting againſt the members of the ſenate who entertain a contrary opinion from him."—Only in two great political queſtions, the emiſſion of money, and the continuance of the intendant's office, are they known to differ in opinion from the Delegate;—the exoneration of Britiſh debtors has never been agitated in the legiſlature, therefore the opinions of the ſenators on the ſubject cannot be aſcertained. Any deciſion of the legiſlature cannot affect the debtors of Britiſh ſubjects, who have only complied with the law in making payments into the treaſury—A man muſt be a fool to believe, that the happineſs of the ſtate depends on an emiſſion of money, or the eſtabliſhment of the intendant's office, much leſs if the office ſhould be revived, or the gentleman reappointed, who lately held it—*The Delegate* thinks an emiſſion expedient and neceſſary, and obſerved, in his anſwer to *the Citizen*, that "it is well known, that ſeveral of the ſenate were averſe from an emiſſion of money, of whoſe integrity and honour *the Delegate* entertains the higheſt opinion, and for whom he ſhould vote with the utmoſt confidence"—A difference of ſentiment, reſpecting an emiſſion, would have no influence with the Delegate—Could any man believe, that a diverſity of opinion about the continuance of the intendant's office would have any weight, being of far leſs conſequence to the public, than an emiſſion of money?—*The Delegate* deteſts and abhors the principles of action imputed to him, and holds in ſovereign contempt *the Citizen* and all his abettors.

*The Citizen* can never forgive *the Delegate* for accuſing him of a breach of veracity—Who is the Citizen? If known, *the Delegate* would tremble for his ſafety, and by the mediation of a friend, humbly deprecate his vengeance,

"For if a captain, he will plague them both,
"Whoſe air cries arm! whoſe very looks an oath—
"The captain's honeſt, Sirs, and that's enough,
"Though his ſoul's bullet, and his body buff;
"And with a face as *grum*, and as *awry*
"As Herod's *bang-dogs*, in old tapeſtry;
"Scarecrow to boys, the breeding woman's curſe,
"Has yet a ſtrange ambition to look worſe.—
"The *thing* has travelled, ſpeaks each language too,
"And knows, what's fit for every ſtate to do.—

A DELEGATE.


TO BE SOLD,
At the PRINTING-OFFICE,
A HISTORY of the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly of this ſtate, with remarks on the principal tranſactions. Price 3/9.

3X


September 7, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to Jonathan Parker, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims are deſired to bring them in legally proved that they may be paid.

2 RACHEL PARKER.

Caroline county, Auguſt 15, 1786.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general aſſembly, praying that an act may paſs for the erecting the public buildings of ſaid county at Choptank Bridge.

2

Kent Iſland, Auguſt 31, 1786.

TAKEN up in Cheſapeake bay, oppoſite the mouth of Severn river, a BATTOE, ſixteen feet long, ſix and a half wide, with three oars in her, and has a ring-bolt in the ſtem. The owner may have her again by applying to

2 SAMUEL BLUNTT.

*For new adverti*ements ſee the laſt page.*


S. CLARK,
Bookſeller, Stationer, and Book-binder,
In Church-Street, Annapolis,
Has juſt received the following books;

CONSTITUTIONS of the United States,
Gibſon's Surveying,
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Martin's Philoſoph. grammar,
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Order of Cincinnatus,
M'Fingal,
Rigby's Uterine Hæmorrhage,
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Cæſar's Commentaries,
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Latin and Engliſh Dictionaries of all kinds; Latin, Greek, and French Grammars; Bibles; Teſtaments and Spelling Books, &c. &c. &c.


Auguſt 29, 1786.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a luſty well ſet negro man, who ſays his name is PHILL, appears to be about thirty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, of a very black complexion; his apparel is a fearnought jacket much worn; he ſays he belongs to a certain James Baillie, of St. Mary's county; this fellow plays a little on the violin. His maſter is deſired to come and take him away, and pay charges.

2 FRANCIS WARE, ſheriff of Charles county.

Annapolis, Auguſt 9, 1786.

WHEREAS Mr. Thomas Rutland hath thought proper to publiſh an advertiſement forewarning all perſons indebted for dealings at either of his ſtores in Virginia or Maryland, from paying any money to Mr. John Petty, in behalf of the firm of Yates and Petty, and has aſſigned for the reaſon of ſuch publication, that the ſaid Petty had broken the award determined on by gentlemen mutually choſen to adjuſt their differences, I think it proper to inform the public, that the prohibition of Mr. Rutland is as unjuſt as his allegation in this reſpect is without foundation. The ſuppoſed breach of the arbitration ariſes in his opinion, as far as I can conjecture, on the ſuit commenced by Yates and Petty for the recovery of a very conſiderable balance due to them from Mr. Rutland, but a little reflection muſt convince him that his conduct in diſpoſing of a conſiderable part of his eſtate, ſubſequent to the award, rendered this ſtep abſolutely neceſſary, and that Yates and Petty are fully juſtified in purſuing it, by the terms of the award made by the gentlemen appointed, of which all perſons may be fully ſatisfied by applying at the ſtore of Mr. Petty, in Annapolis. It is with concern that the ſubſcriber finds himſelf under the neceſſity of entering into a public altercation reſpecting his private affairs, but ſhould Mr. Rutland perſiſt in his unjuſtifiable accuſations, a full account of his tranſactions with and conduct towards Yates and Petty, will enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties has the greateſt reaſon to complain of ill treatment.

The ſubſcriber takes this opportunity of requeſting all perſons indebted for dealings at the ſtores (late Mr. Rutland's) in Virginia or Maryland, to make him immediate payment of their reſpective accounts, or he ſhall be under the neceſſity of making uſe of compulſory meaſures to recover the ſame, which will be very diſagreeable to their

Moſt obedient humble ſervant,
5 JOHN PETTY.

Auguſt 17, 1786.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, a bay GELDING, about fourteen hands high, branded the near ſhoulder thus VI, has a dark mane and tail, carries his tail very cloſe, and on the under part of his near hind foot is a ſmall white ſpot; the ſaid horſe was taken from Prince-George's county court-houſe in June laſt; he paces, trots, and gallops. Whoever takes up and ſecures him ſo that the owner may get him again ſhall receive three dollars, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Piſcataway.

3X BUTLER EDELEN.

Charles county, Auguſt 23, 1786.

I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, praying that honourable body to paſs an act to confirm and alter a particular courſe of a tract of land, called Croſman's Entrance, lying and being in the county aforeſaid, ſo as to include the land purchaſed by warrant of reſurvey.

3 6w JACOB WARE.

Auguſt 25, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Saturday the 12th inſtant, a negro man named WILL, about twenty-five years old, four feet nine or ten inches high, he is well made for his height, is bow legged, and very hollow-backed, has a ſmiling countenance, and on when he went away, an oſnabrig ſhirt and trowſers, a blue and white mixed country cloth jacket, and a felt hat; he was taken up on Saturday laſt and made his eſcape, and was ſeen to paſs through Bladenſburg on Sunday as a free man. Whoever takes up ſaid negro, and ſecures him ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive ſix dollars reward, and if brought home eight dollars, beſides what the law allows, and reaſonable charges, paid by

HENRY PLUMMER, near Mount-Pleaſant ferry, in Anne-Arundel county.

3X

State of Maryland, Auguſt 12, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, praying a law may paſs, authoriſing and empowering me to erect and rebuild my water mill, in Talbot county, and ſtate aforeſaid.

4 JOHN HARDCASTLE.

July 24, 1786.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a luſty, well ſet negro man, who ſays his name is WILLIS, and that he is a houſe carpenter, appears to be about thirty years of age, ſays he belongs to Jeremiah Brown, who lived in Harford county, North-Carolina, but has removed into Mecklenburg county, in Virginia. His maſter is deſired to come and take him away and pay charges.

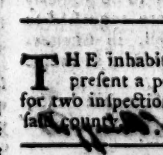
7 DAVID STEUART, ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.
Annapolis, Auguſt 15, 1786.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, about ſix weeks or two months ago, a black GELDING, aged about thirteen years, fourteen and a half hands high, with a ſwitch mane and tail, his two hind and one of his fore feet white as high as his fetlocks, many white hairs are mixed with the black on his flank, alſo at the root of his tail; his head is rather large in proportion to his other parts. Whoever delivers the above horſe to the ſubſcriber, or will give information of him ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive the above reward.

6w 4 NICHOLAS CARROLL.

July 7, 1786.



RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living on the Head of South river, on Saturday the fixteenth of June laſt, negro JACOB, a country born fellow, about twenty one years of age, of a yellow complexion, about five feet ten inches high, ſlim made; had on and took with him, a new country woollen jacket and breeches, felt hat, and oſnabrig ſhirt, though it is probable he may change his apparel as he had other cloaths. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow and will deliver him to Mr. Joſeph Brewer, of the city of Annapolis, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive three pounds reward, paid

3X WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

George-town, Auguſt 29, 1786.

THE inhabitants of Montgomery county intend to preſent a petition to the next general aſſembly, for two inſpections of tobacco, at George-town, in the ſaid county.

8w

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 17, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly to confirm the deviſe made to her by the will of her late huſband, John Mercer, deceaſed, to her and her heirs for ever.

4 SUSANNA MERCER.

Cæcil county, July 31, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, for an act of inſolvency to diſcharge my perſon from impriſonment for debts which I am unable to pay. w8

4 WILLIAM BROWN.

Bladenſburg, Prince-George's county, Auguſt 19, 1786.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber the 24th of July laſt, a black HORSE, about 9 years old, 13 hands 2 or 3 inches high, has a ſtar in his forehead, his mouth much cut with the plough bridle, ſo that when he eats corn it is apt to work out of the ſide of his jaws, he paces chiefly. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive twelve dollars reward, and ſix dollars for the horſe alone, paid by

3X GERARD BOARMAN.

Annapolis, July 26, 1786.

TO BE RENTED,
For one or more years,

THE plantation whereon I now dwell, commonly called Hill's Delight, conſiſting of about 300 acres, lying on the mouth of South river, three to four miles from Annapolis, the fences being in good repair; ſmall grain may be put into it next month, and the whole entered upon in December next. For terms apply to

5 MARY THOMAS.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, from the general court of the weſtern ſhore of the ſtate of Maryland, will be expoſed to public ſale,

THE real and perſonal eſtate of Thomas Harwood, late collector of Anne-Arundel county, on Monday the 16th of October next. The ſale to begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for ready caſh.

DAVID STEUART, ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

1

## FOR SALE,

Agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of John Macgill, late of Frederick county, deceaſed,

PART of that valuable tract of land, formerly the property of the late rev. James Macgill, deceaſed, of Anne-Arundel county, ſituated on Elk-Ridge, called and known by the name of Athol Enlarged, containing upwards of four hundred acres, it lies level, well wooded and watered, fit for planting or farming, has ſome meadow, and more may be made with a trifling expence, it is very healthy, and as pleaſantly ſituated as any in the county; there is a log dwelling houſe almoſt new 30 feet by 20, with a good ſtone chimney in the middle, with a fire place on each ſide, fit for overſeer and ſervants. It will be ſold at public ſale, on the premiſes, on the ſecond Monday in October next, if fair, if not the next fair day after.

Attendance will be given by the ſubſcribers the Friday and Saturday before the day of ſale, to ſhew the land to any gentlemen that have a notion of becoming purchaſers.

JOHN MACGILL, PATRICK MACGILL, executors.

P. S. There are about 150 acres cleared and under good fence. Caſh or goods will be taken for the above mentioned land, and reaſonable credit given.

THE friends and patrons of the DRAMA are reſpectfully acquainted, that the theatre in this city will be opened, by the OLD AMERICAN COMPANY, on Monday the ſecond of October next; as their engagements in Virginia will not permit them to remain here longer than the ſixteenth, there will be ſix plays in each week.

1 HALLAM and HENRY.

Alexandria, September 13, 1786.

THE ALEXANDRIA JOCKEY CLUB races commence on the ſecond Tueſday of October next.

September 14, 1786.

AGREEABLY to the CONSTITUTION and FORM of GOVERNMENT, an election will be held on Monday the ſecond day of October next, for four delegates to repreſent Anne-Arundel county in the general aſſembly.

1 DAVID STEUART, ſheriff.

## Cheſter-town Races.

THE JOCKEY CLUB purſe of SIXTY GUINEAS will be run for over a courſe near Cheſter-town, on Wedneſday the firſt day of November next; and on Thurſday the ſecond, the reſidue of the ſubſcriptions will be run for, the winning horſe the preceding day excepted; the weights carried at both races will be agreeable to the rules laid down by the Jockey Club at Annapolis; any member of the club may ſtart a horſe, mare, or gelding belonging to any other perſon, provided he pays no conſideration for the loan thereof, and is ſolely to receive the benefit of the plate if he ſhould win.

The ſubſcribers are requeſted to pay in their ſubſcriptions to the ſecretary (Thomas Worrell) on or before the firſt day's race; the ladies all to be properly dreſſed. The members of the club are requeſted to meet at the houſe of Edward Worrell, in Cheſter-town, on the day preceding the race preciſely at twelve o'clock.

N. B. The firſt day's race will be four mile heats, and the ſecond two mile heats.

Annapolis, September 13, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of colonel James Tootell, deceaſed, are earneſtly requeſted to make payment by the 20th of October next, thoſe that do not comply with this requeſt will be dealt with, as the law directs, to November court; the demand againſt ſaid eſtate require our being thus urgent.

JAMES WILLIAMS, JOSEPH DOWSON, } acting adminiſtrators.

Several young likely negro women for ſale. For terms apply to 6w

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, September 11, 1786.

## Houſe Building.

WE, the ſubſcribers, will undertake to erect or repair any building, finding materials and labour, or labour only, as may be moſt agreeable to thoſe who pleaſe to employ us; alſo to deſign, eſtimate, meaſure and ſurvey any building, and make out bills of ſcantling, &c. &c. in an expeditious and neat manner, and on reaſonable terms. 8w

EDWARD VIDLER, ROBERT KEY.

THERE is at the plantation of Walter Evans, on the north ſide of the eaſtern branch of Patowmack river, taken up as a ſtray, a dark bay FILLEY, about four years old, fourteen hands high, neither docked or branded, has a black mane and tail, and the near hind foot white. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. w3

Charles county, September 11, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, to give them a title in fee ſimple to the lands bequeathed them by William Coomes, late of Charles county, deceaſed.

WILLIAM COOMES, ſen.
RICHARD COOMES,
CLARE THOMPSON,
WINNIFRED SMITH,
EDWARD MILES,
ELIZABETH SMITH,
SARAH GREEN.

Cheſter-town, September 5, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to preſer a petition to the general aſſembly, at their next ſitting, to paſs an act to confirm and ratify a verbal contract between Iſaac Spencer, lately deceaſed, and the ſubſcriber Benjamin Roberts, relative to a part of a tract of land in Queen Anne's county, called Crompton, and a mill and mill ſeat thereon, and alſo to empower the guardian of Iſaac Spencer, ſon and heir of Iſaac Spencer, deceaſed, to appropriate a part of the profits of his eſtate to complete the engagements entered into by his aforeſaid father.

HANNAH SPENCER, BENJAMIN ROBERTS.

## FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, September 12, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 4th of June, a negro man named CHARLES, twenty-five years of age, a ſhort thick fellow, about five feet ſix inches high, has a ſhort flat noſe, a very buſhy head of hair, thick lips, with a lump on the upper one, he is a handy fellow, and works well at the whip-ſaw; had on when he went away his common working dreſs; I have reaſons to believe he has other cloaths with him, but cannot particularly deſcribe them, therefore he probably may change his apparel. As I purchaſed him of Notley Young, Eſq; on Patowmack, I apprehend he is lurking about in that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive if above ten miles from home thirty ſhillings, if out of the county forty ſhillings, and if out of the ſtate the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

August 22, 1786.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 18th day of September, at public ſale, if not ſold before at private ſale, at the houſe of Mrs. Bryce, Annapolis,

THREE valuable tracts of land, lying on Suſquehanna; it will be ſold either the whole or in parcels, provided the whole is bought. For particulars inquire of w3

RICHARD and BENNETT DARNALL.

September 5, 1786.

To be SOLD on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, on Thurſday the 12th of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VALUABLE tract or parcel of land, lying in Prince-George's county, on the main road leading from the Governor's Bridge to Bladenſburg, within ſix miles of ſaid town, nine of Queen-Anne, and twelve of George-town, called Arthur's Seat Enlarged, containing 232 acres, formerly the property of Jeremiah Belt, deceaſed; the improvements are, a new dwelling houſe 24 feet ſquare, a framed tobacco houſe 60 feet by 32, with other neceſſary out houſes; apple and peach orchard, with eight acres of meadow land now fit for the ſithe, and more may be made at a ſmall expence; this land is level, well timbered and watered, and will ſuit either planter or farmer. Two years credit will be given, on bond with approved ſecurity. Further particulars will be made known on the day of ſale, by w5

THOMAS RUTLAND, jun.

September 5, 1786.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, for ready caſh, on the 30th inſtant, at the dwelling plantation of John Weyman, at two o'clock the afternoon,

FIVE negroes, three horſes, and a waggon and harneſs, part of the eſtate of John Weyman, taken in execution and to be ſold for the uſe of Thomas Rutland. 3s

DAVID STEUART, ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 22, 1786.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the laſt Saturday of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, Sunday excepted,

ALL the perſonal property of Dennis Stevens, deceaſed, agreeable to his laſt will and teſtament. Three years credit will be given to all perſons purchaſing £. 10 worth, by giving bond with ſuch ſecurity as may be approved of.

I have repeatedly deſired all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate to come and pay their balances, but few there are that has paid reſpect to it; this is the laſt application I ſhall make in this way, therefore hope every one indebted will pay their reſpective balances by the laſt day of September next, otherwiſe they will be dealt with as the law directs, which will be diſagreeable to

VACHEL STEVENS, executor.

N. B. The ſale will be at the dwelling plantation of ſaid Dennis Stevens, deceaſed, on the north ſide of Severn river, and will begin at half paſt 11 o'clock, in the forenoon. V. S.

## ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE Jockey Club PURSE will be run for over a courſe near Annnapolis, on the ſecond Thurſday of November next, weights as uſual, any member of the Club may ſtart a horſe, mare, or gelding, although not his own property, provided he pays no conſideration whatever for the loan thereof, and is ſolely to receive the benefit of the plate, ſhould he win. The members of the Club are deſired to pay in their ſubſcriptions for the preſent year to Mr. George Mann, on or before the firſt day of November next, and all thoſe gentlemen who are in arrear are moſt earneſtly requeſted to pay them up by that time. The members of the Club are requeſted to meet at Mr. Mann's the day before the race, preciſely at twelve o'clock. 3

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

## Lands for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale all that tract of land called Beall's Plantation and Snowden's Reputation Supported, containing about 700 acres, ſituated on the head of South river, about three miles from navigable water, and contiguous to the eſtate of Mr. Richard Hopkins, of Gerard.

This is a moſt eligible ſituation, being about twelve miles from the city of Annapolis, twenty-eight from Baltimore-town, twenty-four from George-town, and ſeven from the inſpection houſes of Indian Landing and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco, alſo well timbered and watered, a very good mill ſtream runs through it; there is ſome meadow ground, and much more may be made.

The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling houſe with three large rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, cornhouſe, ſtables, tobacco houſe, a very fine apple orchard, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

Mr. Richard Hopkins will ſhew the premiſes above mentioned; further particulars may be had of the printers, of Meſſieurs William Patterſon and brothers, Baltimore, or of tf

JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

Annapolis, September 7, 1786.

To be LEASED, for the term of eight years, from the 30th of November next,

TWO houſes, with a vacant lot of ground, ſituate in a very convenient part of the city, and fit for either a public or private family. Any perſon inclinable to leaſe, may apply to Mr. THOMAS WYNDHAM, conſtable of this city, who will treat with any perſon of character for the ſame.

Baltimore, Auguſt 3, 1786.

## Was loſt, or miſlaid,

THE regiſter books belonging to the veſtry of St. Paul's Pariſh, in Baltimore county; they were carried to Annapolis to the general court, in the year 1781 or 1782, to be made uſe of as teſtimony in a trial then depending between James Morgan and Meſſieurs Hartley and Holtzimer, and ſuppoſed to be left in ſome of the offices at Annapolis, or in the poſſeſſion of ſome of the gentlemen concerned in that ſuit; they are bound in parchment, about eighteen inches long, and ſeven or eight wide. Any perſon who will give the ſubſcriber information where they may be had, will receive the thanks of the veſtry, and be handſomely rewarded for any trouble they may be at in giving ſuch information.

By order of the veſtry,

JOHN E. GIST, regiſter of St. Paul's pariſh.

IN conſequence of an advertiſement of mine forewarning all perſons, indebted at either of my ſtores in Virginia or Maryland, from ſettling any of their accounts with Mr. John Petty, that gentleman has been pleaſed to return for anſwer, that my prohibition was as unjuſt as my allegation was without foundation; that it was with concern he found himſelf under the neceſſity of entering into a public altercation about his private affairs, and ſhould I perſiſt in my unjuſtifiable accuſations, a full account of my tranſactions with, and conduct towards, Yates and Petty, would enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties had the greateſt reaſon to complain of ill treatment. I would beg leave to inform the gentleman, that it is as diſagreeable to me as it can poſſibly be to him to appear in the public prints, though, at the ſame time, very willing to appear any where to juſtify that conduct which I have and hope ever ſhall be able to reconcile to my own conſcience. As he has now broached the matter, I inſiſt on his laying before the public *my conduct* to Yates and Petty, and truſt I ſhall be very eaſily able to confute any untruths he may expect to impoſe upon the public, by an open and candid definition of the ſame; that my prohibition is *unjuſt*, is an aſſertion as illiberal as 'tis ungrounded. I hope thoſe gentlemen indebted as before mentioned, will pay no attention to Mr. Petty's requeſt of paying their reſpecting accounts to him, as it will only involve them in law ſuits, for I am determined to ſue every perſon that has or ſhall pay any money to Mr. Petty (for dealings at either of my ſtores previous to the fourth of February) ſince the public notice I have given.

THOMAS RUTLAND.

Auguſt 17 '1786.

## Wanted immediately,

### As an overſeer,

A MAN that is well acquainted with the management of a number of negroes, and underſtands farming; none need apply that cannot be well recommended; with or without a family will be immaterial; good encouragement will be given to a man that underſtands his buſineſs. Inquire of the printers.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Francis-Street*.